

by Prof. R. A. Gregory, of Sir Norman Lockyer's address on the Influence of Brain Power on History, and articles on the Steel Industry by Dr. W. Lorrimer, and on the Chemical Industries by Prof. Percy Frankland.

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HAMPSHIRE FIELD ARCHÆOLOGY.¹

SOME years ago Dr. Williams-Freeman undertook to make a list of "Defensive Earthworks of Hampshire" for the Hants Field Club, and when this was done, evidently with inexhaustible patience and enthusiasm, some discerning persons urged him to publish his plans and descriptions.

especially since the beginning of this century, there is *prima facie* evidence for the inclusion of astronomy as a *sine qua non* in the equipment of the Field Archæologist.

The second part of the volume deals with particular earthworks visited in the form of a day's itinerary in each chapter. Distance, direction, state of roads, possible methods of locomotion, charming descriptions of the country and places of rest and entertainment are all given, yet never obscure the primary function of the book, the description of the earthworks. The author examines quite judiciously many interesting, arguable points but never becomes dogmatic; there are also many practical hints which the amateur archæologist will find invaluable. For

example, the finding of a Roman coin does not *prove* that the Romans built the earthwork, each of which may have been successively occupied by different peoples over a long period. The close investigation of all finds is absolutely necessary from all points of view, if faulty conclusions are to be avoided. *A propos* of this Dr. Williams-Freeman relates a story concerning "Black Bar" or "Black Barrow," an oval sandhill near Linwood. Certain excavators found charcoal and Roman pottery, but as regards the latter an "old inhabitant of the district says that in his youth he used to put bits of pot-

Axis

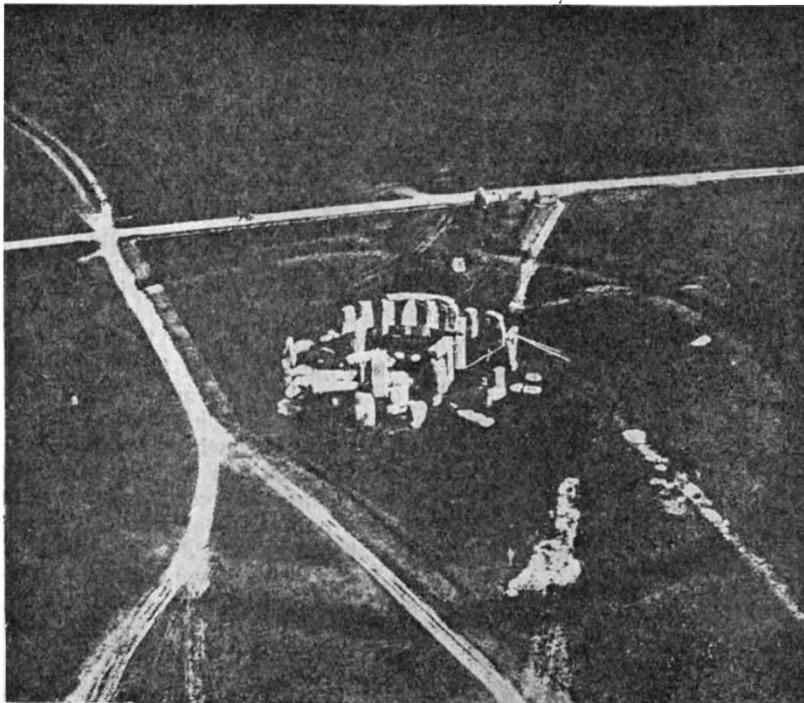


Photo.]

[Lieut. W. E. Sharpe, R.E.]

FIG. 1.—Stonehenge from a war balloon. From "An Introduction to Field Archæology as Illustrated by Hampshire."

The resulting book is divided into three sections, a division which adds considerably to its value and has made it far more generally useful, interesting and readable.

The first section deals with the general subject of field archæology, including earthworks, ethnology, roads, the influence of the natural features of the country on the nature of the earthworks likely to be found therein, etc. The author rightly insists on Field Archæology being the *Scientia Scientiarum*, that all sciences are its handmaidens, and he enumerates several. But surely in the data and results accumulated, more

tery into the hill in order to get the employment of digging them out"!

The fifth day's journey, according to schedule, takes us from Hampshire, because, being near to Stonehenge, it would be an "unpardonable archæological sin" not to visit our most famous and grandest megalithic monument. The author carefully describes the monument and, as is his custom, judiciously sifts the archæological evidence concerning its origin and date. He points out that the date astronomically determined by Sir Norman Lockyer and Mr. Penrose has been independently confirmed by two other, totally different, lines of evidence and must be accepted. But the Friar's Heel was not the index mark for

¹ "An Introduction to Field Archæology as Illustrated by Hampshire." By Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman. Pp. xxii+462. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1915.) Price 15s. net.

the solstitial sunrise, as he seems to believe, and will not be for centuries.

An excellent view of Stonehenge, taken from a war balloon, is here reproduced (Fig. 1)

Another interesting illustration (Fig. 2) shows an inscribed stone, believed to be the only one of its type found in Britain, which lies near the Fosbury camp, some seven miles north-by-west from Andover. This stone is covered on its flat surface with curious, irregular, waved markings for which, so far, no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. The author compares it with a photograph of one of the sculptured stones found at Carnac, in Brittany, and remarks on the general resemblance. While generically similar there is a marked difference, for on most of the

Wiltshire pond makers "in their invincible ignorance" always put the layer of straw—the theoretical function of which is to act as an insulating layer—*on top of the clay*, "and yet their ponds somehow hold water better than their critics' theories." Evidently the subject of "dew ponds" is not yet exhausted!

We would fain discuss this Hampshire Archæology at greater length but space forbids, and we venture to believe that, when circumstances permit, many people will wish to take the book and follow the author's most interesting itinerary, seeing and discussing.

The third part of the work is invaluable and consists of eight appendices. The first gives the author's excellent method of measuring and

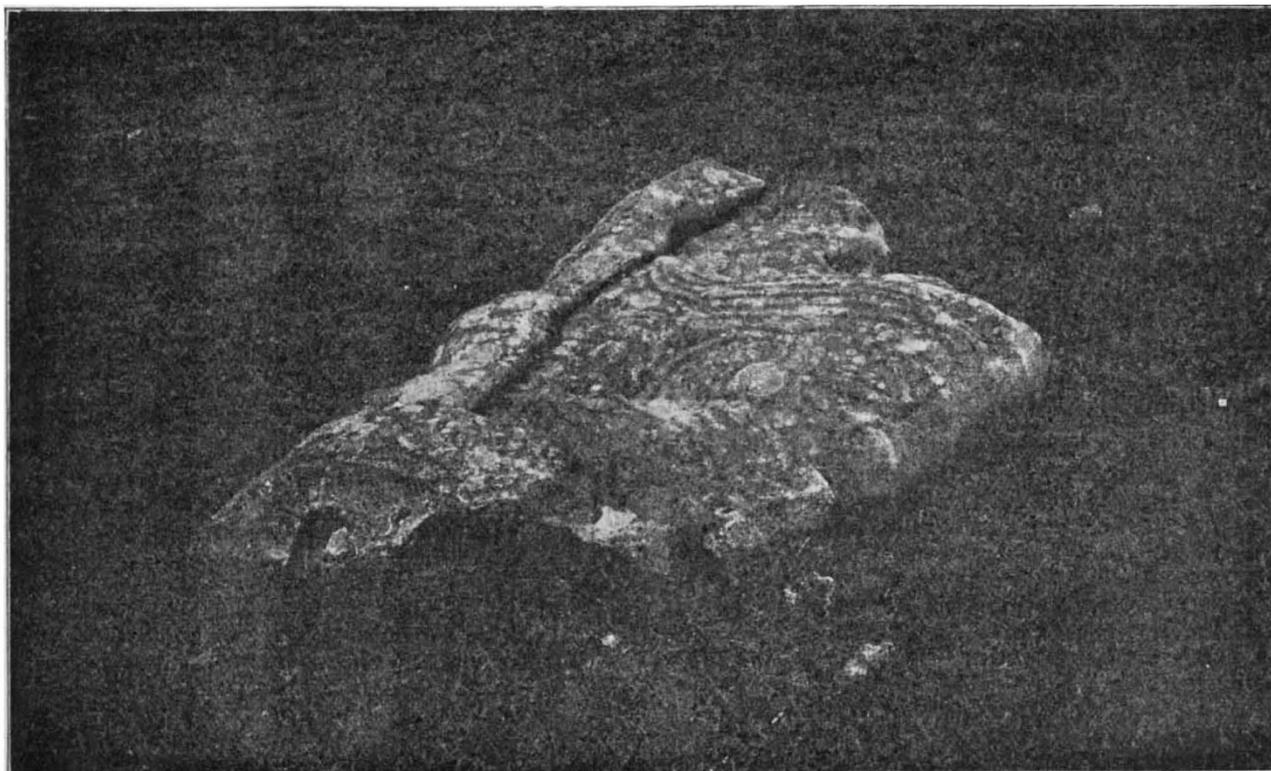


FIG. 2.—The stone by Chute Causeway. From "An Introduction to Field Archæology as Illustrated by Hampshire."

stones we have examined at Carnac and Gavrinis there is a regularity of pattern—a concentric system of semicircles standing on a diameter—which is lacking in the Hampshire "Kenward-stone." Yet the general similarity is very striking and the problem presented, as to the purpose and meaning of the patterns, is one of great interest. There can be no question as to the artificial origin of the markings on the stones seen in Brittany, especially those in the huge dolmen on the island of Gavrinis.

Such problems as these are raised and clearly discussed throughout the book. One surprising example is the description of the much-discussed "dew ponds," or, as the author prefers to call them, "mist ponds." He states that the

taking notes; numbers two and three classify and locate more than 140 earthworks, etc., examined by the author in Hampshire. In the fourth and fifth each earthwork is briefly and scientifically described in a special note, and each description is accompanied by a hachured plan (scale = 1/5,000) and a section all properly scaled and oriented: this is most valuable. Then there are very brief descriptions of "supposed earthworks," a list of "places not yet visited," and some notes on the ancient roads in the country, while at the end there is a map of the country on which are superposed the positions of the various earthworks, etc., visited by the author.

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